PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands.

Business Cards.

Abraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

BISHOP & CO.,

BANKERS, Office in the East corner of 'Makee's Block,' on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu. Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New

York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco. Will receive deposits,
Discount first class business paper,
Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c.

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO., Ship Chandlers, Commission Merchants AND DEALERS IN General Merchandise, Honolulu, H. I. Keep constantly on hand a full supply of every description of merchandise required by whaleships and others. Money advanced at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES: New Bedford Messrs, Swift & ALLES, GIDEON, ALLEN & SON,... WESTON HOWLAND, Esq., ... FREDERICK PARKER, Esq., . WM. PHILLIPS & SONS. HENRY A. PIERCE, Esq., Messes. BUTLER, SINE & Co..... .San Francisco New London WILLIAMS & HAVENS,... C. A. WILLIAMS & Co.,.

C. BREWER & CO. Commission and Shipping Merchants., Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. -REFER TO-

James Hunnewell, Esq., Boston. Charles Brewer, Esq., Boston. Messes. McRuer & Merrill. CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, ESQ.,
MESSES. WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong.
MESSES. PEELE, HUSBELL & Co., Manila.

C. BREWER 2d. General Merchant and Agent for the sale of the products of th

J. S. WALKER. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT, (Anthon's Block) Corner Queen & Knahumanu sts.,

HONOLULU, H. I. JANION, GREEN & CO., Commission Merchants,

Fire Proof Buildings, Queen Street, HONOLULU, OAHU, S. 1. 59-tf. B. F. SNOW,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. W. A. ALDRICH,

Importer & Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolulu, Oabu, S. I. Island Produce bought and sold. Agent for the sale of the products of the Linus Plantation. 35-tf Von HOLT & HEUCK,

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General Commission Agents & Ship Chandlers Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. AMOS S. COOKE. SAM'L. N. CASTLE. CASTLE & COOKE,

Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. Agents for Dr. Javne's Medicines. JOHN RITSON,

DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, ALE & PORTER, Honolulu.

GODFREY RHODES, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES and SPIRITS, ALE and PORTER

Near the Post-Office, Honolulu. GEORGE G. HOWE, Lumber Merchant,

Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nuuanu Sts on the Punchard Premises. 34 tf UTAL & AHEE,

Wholesale Merchants, Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plantations, Hilo, Hawaii.

KING STREET, HONOLULU. MOSSMAN & SON,

Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods Nunnn St. Honolulu. Onhu, S. L. 35-tf. C. H. LEWERS,

Lumber and Building Materials, Fort st., Honolulu. 14-tf N. L. INCOLS.

HONOLULU. N. B.—Averages adjusted, Protests extended, Legal Documents executed, with neatness and dispatch; Commercial Books opened and closed, and Custom House Brokerage done. Ac-counts made up and Collections faithfully attended to. [43]

D. N. FLITNER, CONTINUES his old business at the new store on Kaabumanu street. Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and

stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextent and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nautical instruments constantly on hand and for

JAMES LOCKWOOD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE KAAHUMANU STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

Summer Bakers, tin and copper pumps, bathing tubs, foot and shower baths, tin and zinc roofing, and a general assortment of tin ware. D Ship work executed with neatness and dispatch. 6 tf CHARLES W. VINCENT,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the premises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer 2nd, and would solicit that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to with promptness and dispatch.

30 tf CHARLES W VINCENT

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel street, opposite the Government House

Business Cards.

MELCHERS & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants Stone Store, Kaahumanu Street, Corner Merchant,

AGENTS FOR THE Hamburgh-Bremen Fire Insurance Company; Pioneer Flour Mills, San Francisco; Sale of Asegut & Reinhardt's salt beef; Sale of sugar, molasses and other Hawaiian produce.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and all orders from the other islands and abroad promptly executed.

GUST, C. MELCHERS, Bremen; J. D. WICKE, Honolulu; F. A. SCHAEFER, Honolulu.

THOMAS SPENCER, SHIP CHANDLER,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

sland Produce, &c., &c.,....and.......Commission Merchant BYRON'S BAY, HILO, H. I.

Will keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by Ships and others. The highest price paid for Island Produce. Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable

DUDLEY C. BATES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Merchant Street, Honolulu.

WM. WEBSTER, Land Agent to His Majesty. Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street

J. F. COLBURN, AUCTIONEER Honolulu, Oahu,

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Court House, up stairs.

Chas. F. Guillou. M. D., LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY Late Consular Physician to American Seamen,

AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER. OFFICE corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours nquire at his residence.

E. HOFFMANN, Physician and Surgeon, Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block.

J. WORTH, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Ships supplied with recruits and Money advanced on Bills of Exchange. HILO, Hawaii, July, 1860.

ALLEN & BERRILL. SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY,

Kawaihae, Hawaii. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping busi-ness at the above port, where they are prepared to fur-nish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

9 if

NOTICE



WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES. To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting : KNOW YE, THAT GEORGE E. NETCHER, A citizen of the United States, has filed in this Department the required notice of the discovery of guano on Howland's Island, in the Pacific ocean, the same lying in North latitude 50 min., and in west longitude 176 deg. 52 min.

That notice of the occupation of said Island, in the name of the United States, by A. G. Benson, on behalf of himself and his associates, Wm. W. Taylor and the said George E. Netcher, has also been filed.

his associates, Wm. W. Taylor and the said George E. Neicher, has also been filed.

And that the United States Guano Company of New York, a corporation of citizens under the laws of the State of New York, assignee of the assigns of the parties aforesaid, has entered into sufficient bonds, under and according to the provisions of the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the eighteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Wherefore, the said United States Guano Company is entitled, in respect to the guano on the said island, to all the privileges and advantages intended by that act to be secured to citizens of the United States who may have discovered deposits of guano; provided, always, that the said United States Guano Company shall abide by the conditions and requirements imposed by the Act of Congress aforesaid.

Act of Congress aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I, William Henry Trescott, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Warsh ington, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth. WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,

All persons not duly authorized are hereby forbid occupying or removing Guano from the above or any other Island, Rock or Key belonging to the Company, as published in the New York Tribune, March Sth, 1859.

(Signed) 6 tf (Signed) A. G. BENSON, President United States Guano Company

TOBACCO!

OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY! Accountants and Conveyancers,

Of the "Natural Virginian Leaf" to the most exquisite genuine "Habannas," Turkish Smoking Tobacco, and all the various first quality brands, to be obtained at

ED. BURGESS' Coffee Saloon & Billiard Room!

N. B. Those who use Tobacco and seldom get a good arti-cle, should not let slip this golden opportunity. 34 tf EX ORIENTAL!

JUST RECEIVED!

And for sale by the Undersigned CASES MALCOM TOBACCO, 10s, 113 lbs each,

Boxes "Mary & Jane,"
" "Moore"
" "Hydromel" % lbs, 23 "
% lbs, 22 "
% lbs, 22 "
% lbs, 23 "
% lbs, 21 "
MELCHERS & CO.

Piano Fortes. SHORTLY expected, P from Boston-

1 fancy case Plano Forte, 6% oct., 1 half round " " 6% " From the manufactory of Messrs. Hallet & Cumston, whose in struments have an unequalled reputation for sweetness of tone, elegance and perfection of mechanical construction.

42 tf

C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

Just Received! EK 'R.W.WOOD,' FROM FRAZER RIVER, 100 bbls, fine Red Salmon, 10 bbls. very sup. Salmon.
59 tf Janion, Green & Co.

COILS MANILA ROPE, for sale by DUDLEY C. BATES.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

Foreign Advertisements.

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. HALL, JR CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co., Shipping and

123 SANSOME St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supply-ing of whaleships, EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. -REFER TO-H. HACKPELD & Co., B. Pitman, Hilo.
James Hunnewell, Boston. HENRY A. PEIRCE,

J. C. MERRILL MCRUER & MERRILL,

AUCTIONEERS!

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE

HONOLULU PACKETS

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supply-

117 and 119 California-street, SAN FRANCISCO Cal.

ing whaleships, chartering ships, etc.

Lahaina. Messrs. GILMAN & Co., B. PITMAN, Esq.,.. A. P. EVERETT.

EVERETT & POPE. AUCTIONEERS

105 and 107 Cal. St., San Francisco. DARTICULAR attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of merchandise; forwarding and transhipment of goods; the chartering and sale of vessels; the sup-

plying of whaleships and the negotiation of exchange. Advances made on consignments. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

If is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard Medicine, known and proposed by all that ented to with confidence in is recommensted.

It has carel themsands who had given up all hopes unsolvate less in my and done must be altapted in the living at any on the liewests.

Let the dictates of your use of the Liver Comtacks, Dyspepsia, Summer Costlveness, Cholera, Summer Costlveness, Cholera, Edward Medicine, known call the diseases for which it within the last two years of redief, as the numerous possession show, to the temperament of the od in such quantities as to judgment guide you in the Vigorator, and it plaints, Billious Atchronic Diarrhoea, plaints, Dysente-Stomach, Habitual ic, Cholera, Cholera lence, Jaundice, es, and may be used such

es, and may be used suc-ry Family Medi-li EADACHE, (as twenty minutes, if spoonfuls are tak-A I who use It are giving their testimony

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. SANFORD'S FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS. Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep

that the PHLL is a gentle which the proprietor has that the outer Cathartic used in less cractice more. The constantly increasing have long used the PHLL's the ruress in resard to their the proprietor has the proprietor ha that different Catharties act THARTIC PILL the FAMILY CA-

has with due reference to been compounded from a table Extracts, which act alimentary cand, and are as where a Cathartic is rangements of the ness, Pains in the Costiveness, Pain the whole body, frequently, if neglected, ver. Loss of Appearation of Cold over ness, Headache, or all In flam matory Children or Adults, Purifier of the Blood flesh is helr, too unmorous ment. Dose, 1 to 3.

ment. Dose, i to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver invigorator and Family Cathartie Pilis are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprie Brondway, New York. Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Sole Agenta for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San

MONGANUI! Wm. BUTLER, GENERAL MERCHANT,

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT. Monganui, New Zealand HAS MADE arrangements to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of salt provisions, bread, flour, ship chandlery, groceries, ciothing, and everything required for a complete outfit. FRESH SUPPLIES, POTATOES, FIREWOOD, All furnished on the

Shortest Notice! Monganui lies in the Southeast part of Lauristan or Doubtless Bay, and is in Lat. 35° 96' S., Lon. 178° 38' E. 36 tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON 131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, A GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S.

Type Poundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us beore purchasing.

foreign Advertisements.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID For Restoring, Preserving and Adorning

THE HAIR! THE GREAT PRESERVATIVE OF THE AGE ! No HOME in the Tropics should be without Bo-

Prof. Anderson, in 1855, Pronounced it to be the Saver of his Hair

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATER, STRAND, LONDON, 1 Saturday, Aug. 25th. 1855. Saturday, Aug. 25th. 255. \(\)

It affords me very great pleasure to bear witness to the surprising efficacy of "Bogle's Hyperion Fluid." I had occasion to resort to it after losing so much of my hair as to be almost bald, owing to the influence of the climate, during my tour in the United States. Various much vaunted Hair Restoratives which I had already tried having entirely failed, I was advised to test the value of Mr. Bogle's preparation. I used it diligently for some time, when to my great gratification my hair assumed more than its former luxuriance. Hence I can—both from my own experience and that of my friends to whom I have recommended its use—most confidently advise the use of the "Hyperion Fluid" to all who need the use of that which shall restore, nourish, and beautify their hair. For these purposes, I am certain that it is unsurpassed and unsurpassable. poses, I am certain that it is unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

JOHN HENRY ANDERSON,

"Great Wizard of the North."

To the Public of Honolulu.

The Agent of Bogle's Hyperion Pluid having callet' on me when I arrived here, I was delighted to find my old frie' d had preceded me (I mean Begle's Fluid.) My hair was faling off in thousands per day; a short interview with my friend has stoped the fall; a few smart rubbing operations, performed by "VOELKER," has made every hair as tast as the Hawaiian on my Magic Chair. 1. in 1859, in Honolulu, recommend it to the world as the Great Hair Preserver.

JOHN HENRY ANDERSON, "Wizard."

Agent for the sale of Bogles Fluid

BEST HAIR DYE

VOELKER.

In the World!

THIS IS RATHER STRONG language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was proven to be so by the judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State Assayer), who awarded it the Prize Medal and Diploma, over the choicest hair dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in, let, The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d, Does not hurt or stain the skin. 3d, Is easily supplied, and sives the hair any color resulted from easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear mar-vellous. Manufactured, sold and applied by WM. BUGLE, vellous. Manufactured, soft and approximate the had of Druggists 202 Washington street, Boston, and may be had of Druggists 50 y



SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of feetings, by noticeing the genus, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and quantumble action,

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over its years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TILUTH of it what we never have been able to my of any other medicine, ... NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who need it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak it. On the contrary, as are common to the magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this marker "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FUL-FILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARS. In almost every instance where the infinit is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the symp is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EX-PERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been

used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the atomach and bowels, corrects achilty, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLLC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedly remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teathing, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, atand between the content of the strength of the content of the strength of the stre you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Fall directions for using will accompany each bottle. None generine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggista throughout the wo

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE TO MASTERS & OWNERS OF WHALESHIPS!



THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce to Masters of Whaleships, and the public in general, that they have succeeded in leasing from the French Government at Tahiti, the RAILWAY AND HEAVING DOWN PREMISES, including Storehouses, etc., etc., and are now prepared to execute repairs with despatch and the lower rates than at any other port in the Pacific.

22 ly*

OWEN & GOODING, Shipwrights.

MESSRS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GENERAL AGENTS HARODADI, JAPAN,

BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms.

By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messrs. FLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859. PAINTER & CO.

Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Ink, Paper, Cards, &c., 510 Clay Street, above Sansome. San Francisco. . B. PAINTER J. M. PAINTER Offices fitted out with dispatch.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS, Importer and Dealer in Type, Presses, Printing Material INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,

Nos. 411 to 417 CLAY STREET, (Opposite FRANK BAKER'S,) SAN FRANCISCO. CHARLES BREWER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Boston, U. S.

Piano for Sale.

Refer to Benv. Wood and C. BREWER 20.

JUST RECEIVED PER BARK "YANKEE" J a magnificent seven octave plane in resewood case and iron frame—made by James W. Vose, of Boston, in the newest style, with all the modern improvements. Apply to
9-tf MRS IRWIN, Adams Street.

NOTICE.

The Polynesian.

Spirit of the Euglish Press on the American Troubles. The London correspondent of the San Francisco

Bulletin of August 20, writing under date July Far and wide the Message itself has been not

merely "read, marked and inwardly digested," but it has been openly and eagerly discussed by all the organs of public opinion throughout the country, and by every man and woman who think themselves entitled to express an opinion on the subject. On 'Change, I fear I must say, it has been received with some misgivings, for the funds fell a shade or two; but then those misgivings apply only to monetary prospects, and the fall must also, in some degree, be laid to account of the rumors afloat regarding the ill health of our dear friend and ally the French Emperor. I cannot do more than give a glance at the opinions put forth by the leading London papers, but on a subject so momentous, I am sure your readers will not fail to feel an interest in the expression of British views, however condensed these may be.

Allow me, then, to take up the Times first-it may be said to represent the floating opinion of the English public—the views of the great mass who take no trouble to think for themselves, but who borrow their views ready made from the columns of the leading journal. The first thing to stagger the Times is the enormous amount of the demand made by the President. For a Young Republic, the sage of Printing House Square inclines to think you are coming out very decidedly strongstronger even than many a solvent well-to-do despotism in Europe would venture to do. The sum the leaders in the Federal Government ask, is more than Britain was called upon to put down when it entered upon its great contest with France. The Times, however, throws no doubt on the willingness or ability of the North to bear the strain, but it decidedly inclines to the opinion that the quarrel, after all, must be "settled by other arbitrament than that of arms;" and in a later article it remarks that, ultimately, " a ank recognition of the Southern States must be the issue of the contest." Of the President's sincerity the leading journal speaks well, and commends the Message as "an unpretending and business-like justification of his past policy." But the Times, in common with some of the other journals, condemns the wearisome waste of argument expended in proving the South to be wrong. The time, it argues, is now past for discussing the right of the South to considering is, how is that secession to be met. Not that the Times approves the act of secession, while it certainly very plainly disapproves a great many of the acts of Mr. Jeff Davis and his confederates; but it treats the question as one of revolution, and contends it must be met as revolutions have been met heretofore-that is, if it is worth the while of the North to put it down, and it can put it down, well and good; if not, don't waste words on abstract rights, but settle the matter in

The Daily News, as I have more than once pointed out, is more decidedly pronounce in favor of Northern views than any of the London journals. The Message it very strongly commends for the plain determination it evinces to put down rebelion. The whole tenor of the document is accepted as a plain proof that compromise is not to be thought of on the part of either the Government or the people in the North. Taking a brighter view of matters than the Times, the News dwells strongly on the prevailing opinion among leading Northern men, that it will by no means be necessary to overrun the South in order to crush out the revolution. It dwells strongly on the conviction that a powerful party in favor of the Union will be found in the South-powerful for its wealth and intellect-and that the loss of one decisive battle on the part of the Confederate leaders would probably ruin them, and turn the tide of Southern opinion against the Government inaugurated at Montgomery. Failing the realization of this hope of Southern support, the paper I refer to maintains that it was nevertheless the plain duty of Mr. Lincoln to do his utmost to maintain intact the authority that had been confided to him, and which the people of the North so generously, nay, so lavishly, prepared to support. It assumes that slavery must go, however the contest may issue. If the North is successful, it can no longer tolerate the continuance of a system menacing to the very safety of the Republic. If the South keeps its footing, slavery, it is contended, must perish through the insecurity of slave property in the neighborhood of so many free States. The Morning Post, (Palmerstonian) suggests that as England got rid of slavery for \$100,000,0

a practical way.

the sum asked for by the President would pr amply sufficient to compensate the planters Sot-for every "chattel" they now hold in bonage; and that, as the removal of slavery would end the difficulty, the money would be well spent in doing a good deed, and securing, without bloodshed, a peace resting on a very tangible basis. With the Times the Post agrees in its condemnation of Mr. Lincoln's wordiness, which it attributes to the fact of his having been a lawyer-a reason it assigns for the length to which President's Messages in general run, the chair at Washington being generally occupied by lawyers. The quarrel, according to the Post, is now quite removed from the region of reasoning; it is a mere question of men, money, and military ability. North and South, it maintains, can never again be united as they were at any former period, as the present contest must leave a gap no after arrangements can fill up. No hope is entertained by the Post that negotiations could effect anything at present. The South, it declares, is mad on the subject of slavery, and the North cannot forgive the treachery practiced by the South in its mode of seceding. For all these reasons, and for others besides, the Palmerstonian organ expects that the news from your quarter will be of rather a sanguinary hue ere long-a fact which it, in common with all the press of Britain, very sincerely deplores.

One of the strongest articles on the subject appears in the columns of John Bright's paper, the Star. John seems furious that he can no longer hold up the American Union as a model for all the Governments of Europe to imitate. In particular does he seem to have lost his temper because he cannot now point to the States as a country of light expenditure, no standing army to speak of, and no national debt. His organ denounces the loan, condemns the large demand for military service, and prophesies no end of evil as a consequence of the course upon which the North has entered. With a logic that could only occur to a man of John Bright's peculiar idiosyncracy, he (I am assuming that John directs the pen of the writer) falls foul of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet as the sole cause of the present grave position of affairs. He maintains stoutly that the South had a perfect right to do as it has done, and that Mr. Lincoln's reasoning against the right of Secession is only worthy of a High Tory of the "right divine" stamp. As to the President's hope that "the laws and Constitu-tion of the United States will be administered as PRIVIES cleaned by night, neatly and expeditiously, citizens, and that such submission need never by looked for from the people of the Scath generally. Some four, five and six months, and their means of suppoposite Sallor's Home, or with the driver of the Waikiki hay means of the Waikiki hay for the Waiki

made upon Sumter the prevailing feeling, both in the Cabinet and the North in general, in regard to the Secessionists, was, "Let them go." It is then asked, Why should this attack have altered that feeling! The South had been guilty of acts quite as overt as the bombardment of Sumpter; it had seized forts, dockyards, arsenals and custom-houses -all of which was as treasonable as the attack on Major Anderson's command; and John Bright, or at least John Bright's organ, cannot see what there was in the Fort Sumter affair to cause all this mad rush into such a furious demonstration of Northern anger and Government energy. The conclusion arrived at is this: That the attack on Sumter merely changed the popular feeling in the North, and not the policy of government, but that Mr. Lincoln was forced to go with the stream.

To-day's Morning Chronicle is tolerably heavy upon Mr. Lincoln, but on Mr. Grow's speech it is downright savage. Starting with the remark that much of what the Speaker of Congress uttered was "disgusting rubbish," the Chronicle goes on to quote Mr. Grow's declaration, that " no alien flag shall float on the Mississippi till its waters are crimsoned with human gore," and that "not one foot of soil shall be wrenched from the Union until it is baptised in fire and blood." Such language, the Chronicle says, shows Mr. Grow to be "fitter for the shambles than the Senate"-not very choice specimens of rhetorical illustration, it must be allowed.

The Alta California's (August 21) correspondent from Paris (July 18) says:

With one or two exceptions, the press of Paris has a strong leaning in favor of our government, but at least one member of the Ministry, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has, it is said, been gained over to the Southern side. Thomas Butler King has written him a letter, copies of which have been circulated privately, in which he attempts to show the great advantage which would result to France by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The appointment of Gen. Fremont to a high rank in the army, has been generally favorably remarked upon, and the Presse, of last evening, in speaking of it, says: "General Fremont, who has French blood in his veins, and who was the conqueror of California, is a man full of energy and ambition. If any one can save the American Republic, it is he; if any one can complete its loss, it is he. He will be either its Hoche or its Bonaparte."

Spirit of the American Press.

ABOLITIONISM UNDISGUISED,-If the almost utter uin of the industrial and financial interests of the country, and the scenes of bloodshed in the present war, and the dishonor to our country abroad, caused secede-it has seceded, and the only question worth by Abolition fanaticism, cannot open the eyes of the poeple to the baneful effects of the slavery agitation, we trust the following extracts will They are taken from a recent article in HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the New York Independent

The grand result-the only solution of the ques-

tion—is fast coming up—the emancipation of the slaves by the nation. What other escape is there from our difficulties! Why should not our poeple and our statesmen look it fair in the face ! The South is far stronger and better supplied than we suppose. She is in earnest. She believes herself bitterly wronged. She is not likely to think herself less so after a blockade and a campaign. She is encouraged by the base sympathy of England.

She never could feel any surety for slavery in another Union with us. She hates us. Evidently, there is but one path to safety and rictory-one to a permanent settlement-one to the quiet or subjugation of the South. Do not fear it! Look it boldly in the face, namely, the eman-

ipation of the slaves. Let our armies, as a "military necessity" and strategical act, declare " freedom " to all, and in moment we have an army of 4,000,000 human beings on our side-allies in every house and on very plantation. The enemy is demoralized. Panic sweeps through the Southern land. Here is

a foe more dreadful than Northern armies. Fighting so near our own forces, we may hope the revengeful feelings of these poor oppressed creatures would be restrained. Still, would inevitable desolation and destruction sweep like a tempest over the Southern land. And it would be just. These men have borne the wrongs of centuries, and why should not their uprising be bloody! Let them have their freedom, if they can win it, even though it be over the corpses of their masters and the ashes of the ruined homesteads. After this tempest of fire and havor would arise a better era for the South. Free laborers would pour in; wasted fields would be cultivated by new hands; ruined cities would be built up by Northern capital and ingenuity, and the problem and the task for the civilization of the coming age, would be the edu-cation and preparation of 4,000,000 of blacks--perhaps through some system of apprenticeship for the rights and the privileges of free laborers.

For such a glorious result, even if it come through

tears and blood, do we devoutly pray.

These sentiments are atrocious. This is abolitionism undisguised. These are the results which would necessarily follow from the carrying out of these doctrines. The paper which puts them forth unblushingly professes to be Christian, claims to be inspired with the forgiving charity and love which characterize the doctrines of the Christian religion. What mockery! Fiends in human shape-devils incarnate may gloat with horrid satisfaction over the picture which their imaginations have painted as the result of this horrid contest. and for the realization of which they may "devoutly pray;" but every real patriot, every true friend of the human race, will shudder at the bare contemplation of the seenes which fanatical abolitionism, had it the power, would spread out before our view. Imagine one half our country given up to all the barbarities which characterized the Sepoy rebellion. And this is a Christian's prayer. From such Christianity, "Good Lord deliver us." He says of the South, "She hates us." Why does she hate us? Because of the preaching of just such diabolical doctrines as are here set forth. Without that the conspirators could never have brought her people up to the point of revolution. It is the continuance in putting forth such senti-ments, which are republished at the South, that keens the fires of rebellion burning so fiercely.

We regret to know that such sentiments are not confined to the Abolition party proper. Radical Republicans are here and there preaching similar doctrines. The Washington correspondent of the New Nork Tribune, whose sentiments are evidently

approved by that paper, has the following:

If this war were for anything short of realizing a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade or the direct butchery that the world was ever stained withal. On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the Revolution, to make us a people the worthy standard bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the

While such things are written here and repub-lished in the Southern prints, how can it be expected that the Southern people can be made to believe that this is not a war for their annihilation.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE .- A meeting of five before," he asserts that the hope is entirely ground-less. In a government like that of America, he reasons that the laws and Constitution only can be maintained by the voluntary submission of the citizens, and that such submission need never be | hood. Some of them had been out of employment

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